

WE CLAIM:

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1. A method of making a nonwoven fabric having high elongation in a first direction and low elongation relative thereto in a second direction normal to the first direction, comprising the steps of:

5 (A) providing a nonwoven defined by substantially randomly oriented, substantially continuous fibers; and;

(B) applying to the nonwoven a regular pattern of bonding points, the bonding points having a common orientation and common dimensions and defining a total bonding area along the second direction greater

10 than along the first direction.

2. The method of Claim 1 wherein the total bonding area along the second direction is 1.1-5.0 times greater than along the first direction.

3. The method of Claim 1 wherein the nonwoven has a low tensile strength relative thereto in the first direction and a high tensile strength

15 in the second direction.

4. The method of Claim 1 wherein the bonding points are substantially oval in plan.

5. The method of Claim 4 wherein each of the oval bonding points has an extension along the second direction 1.1-10.0 times greater than

20 along the first direction.

6. The method of Claim 4 wherein the oval bonding points are elongated and extend at an angle less than 45° relative to the second direction.

7. The method of Claim 4 wherein the oval bonding points define gaps therebetween of unbonded nonwoven in the first direction of a length 1.1-3.0 times the length of the gaps therebetween of unbonded

25 nonwoven defined by the oval bonding points in the second direction.

8. The method of Claim 1 wherein the bonding points are circular in plan and disposed closer to each other in the second direction than in the first direction.

9. The method of Claim 8 wherein the circular bonding points define gaps therebetween of unbonded nonwoven in the first direction of a length 1.1-3.0 times the gaps therebetween of unbonded nonwoven defined by the circular bonding points in the second direction.

5 10. The method of Claim 1 having unbonded fiber portions and bonded fiber portions, with a bonded portion/unbonded portion ratio greater along the second direction than along the first direction.

11. The method of Claim 1 wherein the first and second directions are mutually transverse.

10 12. The method of Claim 11 wherein the first direction is the cross-direction (CD) and the second direction is the machine direction (MD).

13. The method of Claim 11 wherein the nonwoven is defined by substantially randomly oriented fibers.

14. The method of Claim 1 wherein the nonwoven is selected from the group consisting of a spunbond fabric and a meltblown fabric.

15 15. The method of Claim 1 wherein the bonding points are produced by a process selected from the group consisting of a thermobonding process using an engraved roll to form bonding points on the nonwoven, an ultrasonic process using an engraved roll to form bonding points on the nonwoven, and a chemical adhesive process using a screen roll to form bonding points on the nonwoven.

20 25 16. A method of making a nonwoven fabric having low tensile strength and high percent elongation in a first direction and high tensile strength and low percent elongation relative thereto in a second direction normal to the first direction, comprising the steps of:

(A) providing a nonwoven defined by substantially randomly oriented, substantially continuous fibers; and  
(B) applying to the nonwoven a regular pattern of bonding points, the bonding points having a common orientation and common dimensions and defining a total bonding area along the second direction greater

than along the first direction, the total bonding area along the second direction being 1.1-5.0 times greater than along the first direction, thereby causing the nonwoven to have unbonded fiber portions and bonded fiber portions, with a bonded portion/unbonded portion ratio greater along the second direction than along the first direction.

5 along the first direction.

17. The method of Claim 16 wherein each of the bonding  
points is substantially oval in plan, has an extension along the second direction  
1.1-10.0 times greater than along the first direction, and is elongated and  
extends at an angle less than 45 degrees relative to the second direction, the  
10 oval bonding points defining gaps therebetween of unbonded nonwoven in the  
first direction of a length 1.0-3.0 times the gaps therebetween of unbonded  
nonwoven defined by the bonding points in the second direction.

18. The method of Claim 16 wherein each of the bonding points is circular in plan and disposed closer to each other in the second direction than in the first direction, the circular bonding points defining gaps of unbonded nonwoven in the first direction of a length 1.1-3.0 times the gaps of unbonded nonwoven defined by the circular bonding points in the second direction.

19. The method of Claim 16 wherein the first and second  
20 directions are mutually transverse, and the nonwoven is a spunbond defined by  
substantially randomly oriented fibers, with the bonding points being produced  
by a thermobonding process using an engraving roll to form bonding points on  
the nonwoven.

*Sub B3* 20. A method of making a nonwoven fabric having low tensile strength and high elongation in a first direction and high tensile strength and low elongation relative thereto in a second direction normal to the first direction, comprising the steps of:

(A) providing a nonwoven defined by substantially randomly oriented, substantially continuous fibers; and

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5 (B) applying to the nonwoven a regular pattern of bonding points, the bonding points having a common orientation and common dimensions and defining a total bonding area along the second direction greater than along the first direction, the bonding points defining gaps therebetween of unbonded nonwoven in the first direction of a length greater than the length of the gaps therebetween of unbonded nonwoven defined by the bonding points in the second direction.

10 21. A method of making a nonwoven fabric having high elongation in a first direction and low elongation relative thereto in a second direction normal to the first direction, comprising the steps of:

15 (A) providing a nonwoven defined by substantially randomly oriented, substantially continuous fibers; and (B) applying to the nonwoven a regular pattern of bonding points, the bonding points having a common orientation and common dimensions and having a center-to-center separation greater in the first direction than in the second direction.

20 22. The method of Claim 21 wherein the bonding points have a shape in plan selected from the group consisting of circular, square, oval and diamond.

23. The method of Claims 21 wherein each of the bonding points is formed from a collection of smaller bonding points that are grouped together.

25 24. A method of making a nonwoven fabric having low tensile strength and high elongation in the CD and high tensile strength and low elongation relative thereto in the MD, comprising the steps of:

(A) providing a nonwoven defined by substantially randomly oriented, substantially continuous fibers; and (B) applying to the nonwoven a regular pattern of bonding points, the bonding points having a common orientation and common

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dimensions and being non-symmetrical in plan, each bonding point having an extension in the CD less than the extension in the MD.

25. The method of Claim 24 wherein the bonding points have a center-to-center separation greater in the CD than in the MD.

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